

# The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16, 1822.

NUMBER 33.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,  
No. 53 MARKET STREET,  
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

## CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## An Effort at Reconciliation.

TO WILLIAM,  
My friend! I feel compell'd to ask,  
Why wears your brow that angry mask?  
Why such pernicious feelings, find  
A place in your ingenuous mind?

Alas! the weed too often grows  
Beside the sweetly fragrant rose—  
Impious twines around the shoot,  
And plants its poison at the root.

But shall that heart which God has giv'n,  
Be by ungodly passions riv'n?  
Shall Nature's laws be so transgreß'd,  
As plant a sting in friendship's breast?

Forbear, forbear! let anger cease,  
And let us rather cherish peace—  
For sure your mind no joy can share  
While such unkindness raukles there.

Then let our yielding hearts once more  
Our former fellowship restore—  
Each future disagreement quell,  
And henceforth in affection dwell.

ALFRED.

## THE FEMALE AUCTIONEER.

Who'll buy a heart? young Harriet cries;  
Harriet, the blooming and the fair—  
Whose lovely form and dove-like eyes,  
Can banish grief and soothe despair.

Come, bid—my heart is up for sale;

Will no one bid?—pray, sirs, consider,

Tis sound, and kind, and fond and fair;

And a great bargain to the bidder.

"I'll bid,"—says Grampus—"I will pay

A thousand eagles promptly told;

That is no bid, sir—let me say—

A faithful heart's not bought with gold.

"I'll bid with marriage-faith—and plight

A heart," says Frank, "with love o'erflowing!"

"Aye! here's a bid that's something like;

And now my heart is—going—going."

## ORIGIN OF OLD BACHELORS.

Dame Nature one day, in a comical mood,  
While mixing the mould to make man,  
I had in a thought as the mixture she view'd,  
To alter a little her plan—

To children she knew were much given to rove,

Spenting the day with much art,

She sparingly threw in the soft seeds of love,

That usually spring round the heart!

But she quickly repented—too late it is true—

For a rusty old Bachelor stood forth to view!

Yes, an old Bachelor,

A rusty old Bachelor!

What's an old Bachelor like?

A tree without a branch—

A buck without a branch—

A cote without a fork—

A bottle without a cork—

A key without a lock—

A wig without a block—

This you see, my good friends, what a whimsical

creature,

Was form'd in a freak, by old Madam Nature.

The world ever has been teaz'd with such creatures,

Well known by their stiff formal air,

Their duncast looks, crab'd vinegar features,

And drag of true Bachelor cut;

Thought long of beauty can't warm this cold clay,

Did old by maid, widow and wife—

In a kind of a stupor the day passes away,

Of these blanks in the lottery of life,

Thus cutt'd of pleasure, a stranger to love,

The rusty old Bachelor is destu'd to love;

Yes the old Bachelor,

The rusty old Bachelor!

What's an old Bachelor like?

A ship without a sail—

A cat without a tail—

A cellar without the wine O—

A purse without the rhino—

A watch without a chain—

A skull without a brain—

Thus you see, my dear friends, what a whimsical

creature,

Was form'd in a freak by old Madam Nature.

Now mark if the sexes in numbers agree,

As some of our Philosophers think,

But many a dæsel's soft heart I foresee,

At this part of my story will sink—

Two wives at once men are never allow'd,

Unless their suit our Congress aids,

As Bachelor's stupid, our streets daily crowd,

It follows there must be many old maids—

Thus we get from the smoke greatly into the

mother,

For one ev'ry bachelors fastly on the heels of another;

O eye on all Bachelors—

All flinty heart'd Bachelors—

What's an old Bachelor like?

A bell without a clapper—

A door without a ragger—

A drum without a fife—

A butcher without a knife—

A sun without a moon—

A dash without a spoon—

Thus you see, my good friends, what a whimsical

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## Moral and Religious.

Though this earth were to be burned up, though the trumpet of its dissolution were sounded, though your sky were to pass away as a scroll, and every visible glory, which the finger of Divinity has inscribed on it, were to be put out forever—an event so awful to us, and to every world in our vicinity, by which so many suns would be extinguished, and so many varied scenes of life and of population would rush into forgetfulness—what is it in the high scale of the Almighty's workmanship? A mere shred, which, though scattered into nothing, would leave the universe of God one entire scene of greatness and of majesty. Though this earth, and these heavens, were to disappear, there are other worlds, which roll afar, the light of other suns shines upon them; and the sky which mantles them, is garnished with other stars. Is it presumption to say, that the moral world extends to these distant and unknown regions—that they are occupied with people—that the charities of home and of neighborhood flourish there—that the praises of God are there lifted up, and his goodness rejoiced in—that piety has its temples and its offerings—and the richness of the divine attributes is there felt and admired by intelligent worshippers!

And what in this world in the immensity which teems with it—and what are they who occupy it?—The universe at large would suffer as little, in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnitude of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time, the life which we know, by the microscope, it teems with, is extinguished; and an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of man, and on the scale of his observation, carries it to the myriads which people this leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now, on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupiers of this ball, which performs its little round among the suns and systems that astronomy has unfolded—we may feel the same littleness, and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance, that it would require the operations of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist. The tree which fages within may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it into one wide and wasting volcano. The sudden formation of elastic matter in the bowels of the earth—and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this—may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below, may impart a virulence to the air that is around us; it may affect the delicate proportion of its ingredients, and the whole of animated nature may wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A blazing comet may pass this faded planet in its orbit, and realize the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate with precision the consequences of an event which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of chance and probability. It may hurry our globe towards the sun—or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system—or give it a new axis of revolution—the effect of which I shall simply announce, without explaining, would be to change the place of the ocean, and to bring another mighty flood upon our islands and continents. These are changes which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeople it; and we who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of devouring elements, which, if let loose upon us by the hand of the Almighty, would spread solitude, and silence, and death, over the dominions of the world.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity, which makes the protection of the Almighty so dear to us, and brings with such emphasis, to every pious bosom, the holy lesson of humility and gratitude. The God who sitteth above, and presides in high authority over all worlds, is mindful of man; and, though at this moment, his energy is felt in the remotest provinces of creation, we may feel the same security in his providence, as if we were the objects of his undivided care. It is not for us to bring our minds up to this mysterious agency. But such is the incomprehensible fact, that the same Being, whose eye is abroad over the whole universe, gives vegetation to every blade of grass, and motion to every particle of blood which circulates through the veins of the minutest animal; that, though his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp immensity, and all its wonders, I am as much known to him as if I were the single object of his attention; that he marks all my thoughts; that he gives birth to every feeling and every movement within me; and that, with an exercise of power which I can neither describe nor comprehend, the same God who sits in the highest heaven, and reigns over the glories of the firmament, is at my right hand, to give me every breath which I draw, and every comfort which I enjoy.—CHALMERS.

HANNAH MORE.  
Extract of a letter from this excellent lady, now in her 81<sup>st</sup> year, dated at her residence,  
Barley Woods, Somersettshire, England,  
Aug. 8, 1821.

"While your very interesting friends Mr. and Mrs. \*\*\*\*\*, are gone down stairs, I seize a few moments to thank you for your kind letters. The state of my health, which has confined me to my bed-chamber, and partly to my bed, for a year and a half, must have made me appear very unworthy of the kind and flattering testimonies of regard which I frequently receive from many inhabitants of the United States; persons truly estimable both for their talents and piety. I am happy to be enabled to address a few lines to you with my own hand, after being obliged to use that of a friend to many of my correspondents.

"I rejoice with you in the progress of your country, as well as ours, is making by the zeal and energy with which so many admirable institutions are carried on, in both hemispheres. The peculiar grace and blessing of God accompanies the labours of those holy men, who have devoted themselves to the great cause of carrying Christianity to every part of the globe; and it is pleasant to observe that we have this conviction of their sincerity, that difference of opinion in other matters does not impede their union in promoting the glory of the Redeemer, and improving the spiritual condition of their less enlightened fellow creatures."

## THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

A letter from a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to England, contains the following interesting observations: "The Rev. Rowland Hill is still an active and useful member of the London Missionary, and other Societies. At the advanced age of seventy-six, he continues to preach with considerable vigour. Surry Chapel, where he has long laboured, is not less crowded than formerly. This spacious house of worship holds about five thousand people, and is generally well filled.—Mr. Hill retains something of that eccentricity for which he has long been celebrated. Many foolish stories, however, have been told respecting him, which are utterly false. Few among his coevals have attained a higher character for piety; and but very few have equalled him in deeds of charity. He told me, he had preached last summer, as frequently as he had ever done, in every town in the country, preaching in different places.—With Mr. Burder, author of the Village Sermons, I spent some very pleasant minutes at different times. Nothing, that I saw in England, interested my feelings more than the attention of sailors to religion. This long neglected class of men have, of late years, been the objects of special attention by the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society. Nor have their labours been in vain. A very considerable number of seamen, once bold blasphemers, have now become the disciples of the Redeemer. I preached to some large, attentive, and solemn audiences; particularly in Surry Chapel; but to none with so much pleasure as to those composed of sailors in the Floating Chapel and other places. To see the tear of penitence trickling down the face of weather-beaten sailors, was a sight novel and interesting. Among the wonders of the day, sailors' prayer meetings may have a place."

## ON THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Without our hopes, without our fears,  
Without the home that plighted love endears;  
Without the smile from partial beauty won,  
Oh! what were man!—A world without a sun.

The world was sad, the Garden wild,

And Man the hermit sigh'd, 'till Woman smil'd.

That the influence of the fair gives a bias to the moral conduct of our sex is an axiom that has stood the test of ages. Women, conscious of their natural inability to govern men by dint of force, soon found out a more gentle way of subduing them. By captiviting their minds and securing their hearts, they gained that ascendancy over them, which has been attended with the happiest consequences, and which never can be lost but in an age of the greatest depravity.

As long as beauty can charm, or virtue endear, shall the influence of women last; since nothing but an universal degeneracy among men can possibly suppress it.—Such a degeneracy, what a灾 must attend! For when the love of woman is excluded the breast of man what beautiful passions will he not substitute in its place! Against such an unwise period how justly does the sage philosopher (Rousseau) exclaim: "Woe be to the age wherein women lose their influence, and their judgments are disregarded by men! It is the last stage of depravity. All civilized people have paid due regard to women. Reflect on Sparta—reflect on Germany—reflect on Rome; Rome the seat of glory and virtue, if ever they had place on earth. It was there that women honored the exploits of the renowned Generals; that they publicly wept over the fathers of their country; that their vows and lamentations were held sacred as the most solemn judgments of the Republic. All the grand evolutions were brought about by women: Through a woman Rome obtained liberty; through a woman the Plebeians acquired the Consulship; a woman put an end to the tyranny of

the Decemvirs; by means of women, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged and victorious outlaw."—Hence, may men learn the due value of women, whose influence when extended to the heart, inspires it with the most heroic virtue. Hence may they see the necessity of prizes those women whom it is their interest to esteem. And ye, O sons of Columbia! whose generous breasts can best feel the force of love and beauty, be it your peculiar province to justify the fair daughters of virtue, and may their smiles be your sweet reward.

## FAULT FINDERS

If "no man can serve two masters" what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is plagued with as many dictators as he has readers? He needs more patience than Job, and more fortitude than Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. No two of his sovereigns can agree what sort of a mandate to issue, and yet all stand ready to launch their tiny thunderbolts, if even their very wishes are not anticipated. No extreme of exertion, nor integrity of intention can prevent our critical directors from keeping up a buzz of disapprobation as constant as the roar of the water-fall in our vicinity. We shall relate some of our *experiences* under this sort of denomination, which, if they have not all happened *exactly* as set down, would we believe actually come to pass if our multitude of masters were to act as they feel and speak as they think.

Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever broke bread; and inordinately fond of quizzing and boring his unhappy auditor with his coarse attempts at railing, always backed by a horse-laugh of his own. Will, the other day, broke into our apartment, and slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as heavy as a beetle, vociferated—"How now, Mr. Longface? Do you know you ought to be — for publishing so many *articles*—and *opinions*?"—Leave preaching to the person. Who made you regulator of public *morals* and *trumpeter* for the church *militant*? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper sermon, as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation." Will was going to be propane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend him a foot to help him out doors, he took timely leave of absence.

We were scarcely rid of Will, when— "I did expect, (quoth the Deacon) from some promises you made, when you began your paper, that it was to be a religious publication—instead of

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at New York, we are enabled to collect a few miscellaneous articles, which, though not of much importance, may be interesting to most readers.

Disturbances still continue to prevail in Ireland. The counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Wicklow and Dublin have been searched for arms, and 667 stand of muskets, 126 swords, pikes and bayonets seized.

At Ballymena, a body of armed men, between 500 and 700, mostly mounted, attacked the house of D. Mellefonte, Esq. and the houses of Messrs. Doyle and Patterson, from which they took arms. The party were pursued, one killed and others wounded. The papers detail a great number of outrages, in which many lives were lost, and many persons wounded.

A clergyman, named Lowe, in the town of Mallow, Ireland, and a constable, were shot at by the military, who mistook them for marauders. Five balls perforated the body of Lowe, who died instantly, and the constable was carried to the hospital, past all hopes of recovery.

It was rumored that serious differences existed among the Ministers as to the administration of the government of Ireland. Some went so far as to say, that the Marquis of Wellesley's reign there would soon be terminated.

Nothing of a definitive character had taken place with regard to the affairs of Turkey and Russia, and we have no means of judging whether war is likely to ensue, except that the long delay which has occurred is rather indicative of an eventual adjustment of differences than of an appeal to arms.

The accounts however are very contradictory, and the English journalists continue to indulge in speculations on the subject. The latest account from Constantinople is, that the Divan had demanded, thro' the medium of Austria and England, a delay of 30 days from the 30th of November to decide on the *Russian ultimatum*.

The French funds were in a state of fluctuation, on account, it was supposed, of a want of confidence in the new Ministry. A declaration of war by Russia, was hourly expected at London, and the following article from St. Petersburg, taken from a file of *Gibraltar papers*, rather confirms the account. It is under the Paris head of Dec. 24th:

*St. Petersburg, Nov. 29*—We have this moment received intelligence of extraordinary movements having taken place in the army upon the borders of the Pruth. Every thing announces the early opening of the campaign. The Emperor cannot resist the voice of prudence and humanity which calls him to the protection of the Greeks."

Letters from St. Petersburg, received in London, state, that the Russian Tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of the *United States*. It is said that the British Ambassador made an ineffectual exertion to procure a more favourable determination with regard to that country.

The Right Honourable Robert Peel has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the place of Lord Sidmouth, resigned.

The Owen Glendower, had arrived at Portsmouth, from South America, with a million and a half of dollars. She left Valparaiso October 10.

The Turks have one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon on the line of the Pruth, the most of which were English.

An article from Venice, in the French papers, states the condemnation by the Senate of Lombardy of 34 unfortunate individuals, some of them of high rank, to various punishments; death, imprisonment in a fortress, &c. for the crime of belonging to the sect of Carbonari. The punishment of some of those sentenced to death has been commuted by the Emperor of Austria, as a special indulgence, for imprisonment in chains for twenty years!! and of others for lesser periods of a similar imprisonment.

The weather has been so mild on the Continent of Europe, particularly in Poland and Russia, that it resembles spring more than winter; and in the neighbourhood of Dundee, Scotland, a field of ripe barley was cut down in the middle of January, which had been sown in August last.

The manufacturers in the northern counties of England are said to have never been in such full employ as at this time.

The average amount of notes and bills of the Bank of England in circulation, is stated at 16,324,974. 15s. 9d.

The Duchess of Bourbon, while paying her devotions at the church of St. Genevieve, was taken suddenly ill, and died within a few hours. She was of the Orleans family, born in 1750, and married with the Duke de Bourbon. Her only child was the unfortunate Duke de Enghien, with whose untimely fate the character of Bonaparte is deeply involved.

The Duchess of Bourbon was buried on the 17th of Jan. without pomp; and the same day, the Duchess of Orleans gave birth to a son, who received the title of Duke of Aumale.

The Persian war appears to have come to a sudden end. It is said no orders were given for the irruption into the Pachalick of Bagdad.

Thirty-five thousand Austrians continue at Naples to check any revolutionary movements, and keep the Neapolitans in awe.

Of the Greeks we hear but little. Their force at Cassandra is said to have been destroyed after a battle of 14 hours, in which they lost 6,000 men.

The massacre of the Turks by the Greeks at Tripolizza, is said to have amounted to 25,000.

A Bible Society, an Australazian Magazine, an Orphan Asylum, and Dausing As-

semblies, have been established at Botany Bay, New South Wales.

The quantity of ale brewed in London by the six principal brewers from the 5th of July, 1821, to 5th Jan. 1822, amounted to 36,917 barrels.

Two pirates have been hung in Edinburgh.

Lord Byron and Mr. Southey are abusing each other in the British prints.

Smyrna appears to be constantly agitated by civil commotions. In one of them it is said that upwards of a thousand Greeks perished, together with many Europeans.

Upwards of 200 sail of vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Suffolk during the two last months, and nearly 500 vessels have lost their anchors and cables in the course of the same time.

The number of police cases in Glasgow, for the last year, were no less than 7,462, the number of delinquents about 30,000.

A Mr. O'Meara, of the half pay establishment, lately fought three duels in one week, in the neighborhood of Dublin. The first and third were with a Mr. M'Loughlin, of the Treasury, in the latter of which both were wounded—Mr. O'M. in the side, and Mr. M'L. just below the hip bone. The second meeting was with a Mr. Clarke, who acted as a friend to Mr. M'Loughlin, in the first affair. Mr. O'Meara fired his pistol in the air, and the difference was amicably adjusted.

**Spain.**—The Madrid papers of the 1st inst. unfortunately confirm the accounts which have appeared for some time in the French papers, of the existence of large bodies of insurgents in the northern provinces of Spain. They call themselves Defenders of Religion and of the King, and are spread over Navarre and Aragon, where they are in sufficient strength to meet their opponents in the field. They also appear to have partisans in Biscay and Castile, and probably in other provinces, and they are obviously more formidable than the Spanish accounts represent them.

**Bonaparte's Will.**—The London papers give a copy of Bonaparte's Will, which is said to be authentic, and was deposited and registered in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 10th of December last. It appears by his Will, that Bonaparte has disposed of 5,750,000 of francs, in various legacies; 2,000,000 of which are left to the count de Montholon, as a proof of his satisfaction for attentions paid him for six years, and as an indemnification for losses his residence in St. Helena may have occasioned.

The several legacies he ordered to be taken from the six millions which he deposited in the hands of bankers on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of five per cent. since July 1815.

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**A fortunate occurrence and a generous reward.**—The morning papers contain an advertisement of Mr. George W. Talbot, of this city, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid on the delivery of a pocket book and its contents, amounting to \$45,000 in notes, acceptances, custom house debentures, bank checks, and bank bills, lost yesterday at the corner of Pine and William-streets. We have now the pleasure to state, that an Orphan boy in Henry street, of Irish parentage, was the fortunate finder of the pocket book, and that it was promptly restored to the owner this morning with all its contents, upon which the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was immediately paid by Mr. Talbot, two hundred of which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the lad, and the remaining fifty dollars appropriated for clothing the little fellow in that decent apparel in which honesty should ever appear.

**Two pirates have been hung in Edinburgh.**—Lord Byron and Mr. Southey are abusing each other in the British prints.

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**A. N. Y. Statesman.**

**The Jail and Jailer's house at Frankfort Kentucky, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ult.** Two negroes who were in one room, wherein was a stove with fire, contrived to burn out the hinges of the door and effected their escape through a breach which had previously been made in the wall at the end of the passage, leaving the fire to itself. The flames penetrated the roof before they were discovered, and in a short time nothing remained but the cracked walls of the building.

**Pirates taken.**—The brig Diligence arrived at Boston in 13 days from Mantanzas, brings the following gratifying intelligence.

"On the 14th of Feb. the Governor of Mantanzas sent out two detachments of soldiers, one towards point Escudillo, and the other towards Yeacos, to search for pirates. On the 15th, the soldiers sent to Escudillo returned with four pirates, having killed and wounded seven, and captured one of their boats, pistols, cutlasses and knives. On the 16th the detachment sent to point Yeacos, returned with 12 pirates, having killed one."

**Pirates.**—A letter from Havana, dated 14th ult. received at Providence, says— "We have six piratical boats seized and hauled up here from the Regla last week, and eight of the crew are in jail. There are a great many out now—I believe they are increasing every day."

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# The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 16, 1822.

We frequently receive complaints from different in-keepers who take the Post, against persons who are in the habit of carrying it off, without considering the consequences of a prosecution for larceny. We cannot suppose the offenders will plead guilty, but rather than they should give such annoyance to any of our patrons we will supply them with a paper gratis, by calling at the office, in case they cannot afford to subscribe.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.—The many aggravated instances of deception in the collection of taxes imposed by the existing laws, which operate not directly against the rights and consciences of that respectable class of citizens whose forefathers laid the foundation of all the greatness and supremacy which our state enjoys in her internal regulations; together with the many petitions and remonstrances on the subject, sent to the Legislature from different parts of the commonwealth, urging a compromise of the evils complained of, and in a measure to restore the Society of Friends to their ancient and religious privileges, induced us to believe that a spirit of decision and liberality would manifest itself in our legislative body, and that the injured would not seek in vain for redress? But these expectations have proved fruitless. The Harrisburg Assembly have passed a resolution to adjourn on the 2d of April, therefore it is too late to discuss the matter now, as many, very many topics which have been accumulating on their table, one after another, though of minor importance, must claim the precedence, and leave, at least, one-fourth of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, (deriving its name from Penn, the Philanthropist) denied the right of suffrage! This is a fact, which few will pretend to deny, for every one knows the vexations and difficulties which are endured on account of militia fines!—which cost more to collect than they amount to, and benefit none but those employed on that service. A bill for the regulation of the militia, has been reported in the Senate, and modestly contains about sixty-four pages! There must be something rotten in the state of Denmark!

The President of the United States, in a message to Congress, recommends an acknowledgment of the independence of the South American Provinces! Although government would have been justified in this measure, a length of time back, yet there is no American who will not be proud to know, that we are the first, as we ought to be, among sovereign nations, who will have given a character to the struggles of freedom in the new world. There can be little doubt but that Mr. Monroe's wish will meet the views of both branches of the National Legislature—and all who enjoy the blessings of liberty will unite in the prayer, that the Spanish Patriots may long preserve the privileges which flow from a free government.

(For the Saturday Evening Post.)

## THEATRE.

It was the observation of a late essayist, that a well-organized and properly conducted Theatrical institution is as conducive towards the happiness and morality of a great nation as the most judicious and effective measures of an enlightened Senate;—however custom may not justify, or experience sanction this assertion, and all allowances made for the exaggeration of sentiment, it is nevertheless a circumstance of considerable importance, that the good that may result from a chastened and refined stage is of that unequivocal tendency as at once to sanction and approve theatrical representations. These remarks are made preparatory to a few others we shall take the liberty of obtaining on your readers, on whose patience we shall not trespass long.

It is with singular satisfaction that we witnessed the commencement of measures on the site of the old Theatre, previous to the erection of a new one—and it is certainly a gratifying circumstance to the citizens of Philadelphia generally, at beholding this instance of liberality and public spirit, at a time when, of all others, we might least look for a manifestation of such munificent feeling.—That this building will be an honourable ornament to our city, we have no question—that its future regulations may be useful, we will at least hope. With all due deference and respect to the abilities of the eminent and unrivaled artist, under whose superintendence the work is to be carried on, there appears to be something reprehensible in one part of the plan—through the medium of the newspapers, we are told that the entrance to the Pit and Gallery will be on Sixth street, while that to the Boxes is to be entirely distinct on the street on which the Theatre fronts. It may be for convenience-sake that this arrangement is made; but I apprehend that it may give rise to suspicion on the part of many, that there is a more obvious distinction meant by it than the mere localities of situation, or in plainer words, that the frequents of the first mentioned places are not so well entitled to the respectable entrance as the superiority of those who visit the latter place necessarily imply, and that this pointed difference is not only necessary but justifiable. Should this suspicion, however groundless, ever obtain weight, we have little doubt but it might result in serious injury to the proprietors of the theatre: but should it only be a chimerical suggestion of our own, we are willing that it should be treated with deserved neglect—first observing, that to many, at all events, it may appear inconsistent with that indiscriminating plainness which should always characterize the *apparance* as well as regulations of all republican institutions.

JUVENUS.  
Philadelphia, March 11, 1822.

It is with feelings of extreme gratification we find ourselves enabled to announce the re-arrangement of Mr. Philips, at Walnut street Theatre. We have it from very good authority, that the departure of that gentleman from the city, in which his merits are justly and properly appreciated, has been delayed, with a view to satisfy the wishes of his audiences one week longer.

STATE LEGISLATURE.  
The bill for removing obstructions to the harbour of Presque Isle, which passed the House of Representatives, has been negatived in the Senate.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution for final adjournment—changing it from March 26, to April 2.

The 64 page Militia Bill has passed the Senate.

The bill graduating the shop-tax was called up by Mr. Emlen, who urged its consideration upon the House: he said that any longer to defer acting upon a subject with regard to which so great a number of petitioners had addressed them, was treating the petitions of the people with contempt. The bill was considered in committee and passed to a second reading.

The bill to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna, appropriating \$50,000 for that purpose, passed through a second reading in committee of the whole.

The bill for making certain turnpike roads between Harrisburg and Philadelphia free of toll, was considered in committee of the whole, but no decision indicative of the sense of the House took place. It is doubtful whether this bill will be called up again during the session: if it should be, it will very likely be negatived.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties, was read a third time in the house of representatives on Thursday last, and passed.

THE BANKRUPT BILL, which has been so long pending in Congress, was defeated in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by a vote of 99 to 72. The Intelligencer says:

The Bankrupt Bill has been so decisively rejected, that there is no prospect of its being revived at the present session of Congress. There must be a radical change in the composition of the House of Representatives—such a one as there is little reason to expect at present—before the subject can be revived, with any hope of a result different from that which has now taken place. There is but little probability, it appears to us, of the passage of any law of bankruptcy, that can be of use to the present generation of men.

HARRISBURG.—Blue Beard, and the Miller and his Men, were performed on Monday, for the benefit of Mrs. Smith and Mr. J. Herbert. On Tuesday, the Castle Spectre, with the Forty Thieves, for the benefit of Messrs. Forrest and Heingale—Mr. Williams took his benefit on Thursday evening, it being announced as the last night—the tragedy of Richard III. and the comic opera of the Poor Soldier, were the performances—the part of Richard, Duke of Gloster, was sustained by Mrs. Williams.

Master and Miss Clark, from Philadelphia, brother and sister, the former aged 20, the latter 23 years of age, gave several vocal concerts, during the week past, to a numerous audience.

NEW YORK.—On Thursday, was performed the comedy of the Farmer's Wife—in which Mrs. Holman personated the heroine, Mrs. Cornflower.—The Forest of Bondy, or the Dog of Montargis, concluded the entertainment.

Mr. West has added to the attractions of the Circus, by attaching a company of comedians to his Equestrian performances. Mr. and Mrs. Morier, recently of Philadelphia, have joined that establishment.

BOSTON.—Mr. Bray, having so far recovered from his long and severe indisposition, made his first appearance on Monday last, as Jacques in Tobin's celebrated comedy of the Honey Moon—but because of his arrangements for a voyage to Europe, (by the advice of his physicians) his engagement was not to extend four nights. On Wednesday, he appeared a second time, as Middle in the comedy of Rochester, or the Merry Days of Charles the 2d. On Thursday, the tragedy of Pizarro—Nolla, Mr. Duff.

SAVANNAH.—The theatre was opened on the 7th inst. for a few nights only, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Booth, who made his appearance in the character of Richard III.

Mr. Lewis, whose children are celebrated for their musical powers, gave a concert on the 6th.

LEXINGTON.—The theatre at Lexington, Kentucky, opened on Wednesday evening, the 20th of February.

CINCINNATI.—The Clown's benefit took place on Monday evening, the 4th inst. at the Theatre, which was nearly the close of the Equestrian maneuvres at that place.

FOREIGN.—The new novel of the "Pirate," dramatized by Mr. W. D'Onofrio, has been performed in London, at the Drury Lane Theatre, and was received with general approbation.

Mr. Whitlow, who travelled through this country some four or five years since, delivering lectures upon Botany, and the Physiology of Plants, which were singular from being altogether different from the fashionable theory of the day, has now a Medical and Botanical institution in London. He professes among other maladies, to cure those dreadful scourges of the human race, Scrofula and Cancer. A meeting of philanthropic gentlemen has been held, at his institution, who, having examined the progress of his cures, have given public testimony in his favour, and of the great value and importance of his medicines to mankind.

Mr. Stansbury, who formerly presided over the deaf and dumb school in New-York, has received 6000 dollars from the Emperor of Russia for one of his newly invented printing presses. The same fortunate gave our countryman Mr. Clymer, \$6000 for one of his Columbian presses.

MELANCHOLY.—Last Monday, a child of Mr. Geo. Hunt, of Newton, (L. I.) aged ten years, unfortunately shot his younger brother of eight years of age. The parents were absent, and the lad was attempting to go through the manual exercise, with a musket which proved to be loaded.

A building at Newark, (N. J.) occupied by a coach lace weaver, and coach maker, was near being destroyed by fire on Friday night last. One of the apprentice boys was examined before a justice the next morning, when he confessed that he kindled the fire, but only for the purpose of warming his feet.

Captain Biddle reached Boston on Sunday last, to assume the command of the Macedonian, which frigate is supplied for a six months cruise.

## DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

Mr. PHILIPS' benefit on Monday evening last, was attended by a fashionable and numerous audience, and seldom has any performance on our boards received such cordial manifestations of public estimation. Loud and repeated plaudits accompanied the vocal talents displayed on this occasion—and the melody of Mrs. Burke's voice, in the Echo song, excited enthusiastic applause.—After the curtain fell, a large proportion of the company remained, and seemed unwilling to depart, until Mr. Philips came forward, and addressed them to the following effect:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I offer myself to return my sincere, and, I assure you, heartfelt thanks for the kindness of your reception. I have had the pleasure of receiving many testimonials of your approbation in the course of my several engagements, but I had not, before, the honour of being so unexpectedly called upon to make my acknowledgments. Unlooked for as it was, the opportunity afforded me a vast abundance of gratification, and whilst I embrace it, I cannot refrain from the utterance of my gratitude, for the cordial hospitality, with which it has been my good fortune to have been treated, in my visits to the several cities of the United States, in this not less than any other. The honour has been done me to say, that I have contributed to improve the musical taste of the country. It is the best return I could make for many favours conferred, and I shall cheerfully devote whatever talents and knowledge I may possess, to assist in the furtherance of this most desirable object."

Mr. Philips and Mrs. Burke gave a grand Concert of Sacred and Miscellaneous Music, last evening, at the Masonic Hall.—The audience was never exceeded either in its numerical or its fashionable character—Mrs. Burke gave great effect to her various songs, and received the undiminished admiration of the whole assembly.—Of Mr. Philips' great talents and extensive powers, we have already said much. It is useless to protract remarks—We behold the sun and whilst we are conscious of its brilliancy, we never think of proclaiming a fact with which every one is acquainted.

WALNUT STREET.—This evening, for the only time during the season, will be represented The first part of Henry the Fourth, or the Humours of Sir Falstaff—after which, by particular desire, Undine, or the Spirit of the Waters.

PRINCE STREET.—This evening, at Mr. Mestayer's benefit, the tragedy of Damon and Pythias, or the Test of Friendship, will be presented, in which Mr. PELAY performs the character of Damon. The entertainment to conclude with the favorite farce of Age To-morrow.

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A late report of the murder of nine of the United States' Surveyors, by the Choctaws, which obtained currency in most of the papers, is said to be without foundation.

Mr. Whitlow, who travelled through this country some four or five years since, delivering lectures upon Botany, and the Physiology of Plants, which were singular from being altogether different from the fashionable theory of the day, has now a Medical and Botanical institution in London. He professes among other maladies, to cure those dreadful scourges of the human race, Scrofula and Cancer. A meeting of philanthropic gentlemen has been held, at his institution, who, having examined the progress of his cures, have given public testimony in his favour, and of the great value and importance of his medicines to mankind.

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New-York, March 13.  
Criminal Court.—After a trial of thirteen hours, Rufus Severance was on Tuesday convicted of having \$6000 dollars of counterfeit money in his possession, with an intention of passing the same. It will be re-collected that he was arrested near Harlem Bridge, having the money in the box of the wagon in which he rode.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following gentlemen were on Thursday chosen by the Select and Common Councils, members of the Board of Health—

Dr. John Barnes, Dr. John Herle, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Jacob Dunton, Mr. McCollum, Comey, Mr. Thomas Watson.

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## THE OLLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor."

### EPICRAM.

When men are shot dead with powder and lead,  
What a sad cruel exit have they!  
But when doctors parade with their medical aid,  
They die in the natural way.

### THE GIANT ANGLING.

His angling rod made of a sturdy oak,  
His line, a cable, that in storms ne'er broke;  
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,  
And sat upon a rock, and bobbed for whale.

(For the Saturday Evening Post.)

### ENIGMA.

I am an opponent to liberty, an enemy to pleasure, and yet without my assistance there is neither pleasure nor happiness. I attend rich and poor, old and young, the gay and serious, without partiality to either. I am a friend and enemy to the desperate, a friend and enemy to the avaricious, and often wished for by the prodigal. I have been in all fashions, from Adam's fall to the present degenerate age. I cause thousands to weep and hundreds to rejoice; I am received by some in the most affectionate manner, am esteemed their best friend, by others I am pronounced their worst enemy; I relieve and distress the aged, and I cause the young to mourn and rejoice; I am an enemy to the gay and thoughtless, yet sometimes their best friend. I am known in all parts of the world, and have been well acquainted with all the kings and queens of the earth; I am well known by sea and land. I am tranquil, serene, calm, tyrannical, cruel, hardened, and revengeful. One day I am attended with all the pomp and splendour of a court; the next I am poor, wretched, and forsaken. I have been at all the seminaries of learning throughout the world, and yet there is not a more ignorant being. I am generally shunned by the learned as well as the unlearned; but my power is absolute, uncontrollable, and extensive over nations, kingdoms, and dominions. One hint more and I conclude—though I am well known, I am always buried in oblivion. HORTENSIA.

A painter was employed in painting a ship in the river, suspended on a stage under the ship's stern. The captain who had just got into the boat alongside, for the purpose of going ashore, ordered the boy to let go the painter (that is the rope which makes fast the boat.) The boy who had never been at sea, and was ignorant of the term, ran instantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the stage was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay, roared out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, "He's gone, sir, pots and all."

The late Dr. Brown courted a lady several years unsuccessfully; during which time, it had been his constant custom to drink the lady's health before that of any other; but being observed one evening to omit it, a gentleman wishing to remind him of it, said "Doctor, come drink your usual toast." The Doctor replied, "I have toasted her for several years and can't make her brown, so I'll toast her no longer."

A witty knave bargained with a seller of lace in London, for as much as would reach from one of his ears to the other. When they had agreed, it appeared that he had one ear nailed to the pilory at Bristol.

A peasant, at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack. "That is of no consequence," replied he, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going for the remainder soon."

HAPPINESS—He who has more than his wants requires *Riches*; and whoever is enabled to think, to speak, and to employ himself as his inclination may direct, is *Free*. Competency and liberty, therefore, are the true sweeteners of life. That state of mind, so rarely possessed, in which we can say, *I have enough*, is the highest attainment of Philosophy.

### LORD BYRON.

George Gordon Byron, (Lord Byron,) is the grandson of the celebrated Com. Byron, whose outset in a disastrous life has interested us all so much in our reading of voyages and shipwrecks. He was born in Scotland in 1791. His father, the brother of the late Lord, was an officer in the guards, his mother a Gordon, of Park, related to the Earls of Fife. The poetry that finally took its due aspect in his person, had given various intimations of itself in his family, in the shape of verse-writing ladies and romantic adventures. The race, who were great country proprietors in Yorkshire, were ennobled in the person of Sir John Byron, for his loyal efforts in the cause of Charles I. But the greatest Byron of old, was one recorded in Sir John Beaumont's poem of Bosworth Field, for his friendship with his companion, Clifton. Lord Byron is of good stature, with a very handsome face and person. His hair is brown, with a tendency to run in ringlets; his head and forehead finely cut; his eyes of a lancing blue, and might give his face too haughty an expression if it were not for his mouth and chin, which are eminently bland and beautiful. It is not new to the public, that all this beauty of aspect, has one contradiction to it, a lame foot; but the lameness is hardly perceptible in a modern dress, as he sits; or even when he is lounging about a room, it seems little more than sweeping hither and thither with a certain lordliness of indolence. It is a shrunken foot, not one raised upon iron, or otherwise prominently defective.

It is remarkable that the two eminent living writers, whose portraits of humanity are upon the whole mixed up with a greater degree of scorn than those of any of their contemporaries, are both of them lame. The other we allude to is Sir Walter Scott. Lord Byron was bred at Harrow, where he cultivated his young friendships and verses with equal ardour. His regard for another

living writer was first awakened by a youthful publication, in which similar inclinations abounded. He recollects his school days with regard; and yet at Harrow the first seeds were probably sown of that mistrust and disappointment at human nature which is so apparent in his writings—School boys in general understand little but one another's defects; and when he left Cambridge, he was destined to find that friends of whom he expected otherwise, could soon forget him in the bustle of the world—He grew careless and riotous. The first productions of his pen (common-place enough, it is true like those of all young writers who are brought up in the midst of artificial models) were contemptuously treated by the reviewers.

### CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tendered his thanks for the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon him, and apprises his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with a very elegant HUARAY FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its purpose. Expresses sent to any part of the country at any hour.

### JOHN CARTER,

In Prune street, between 5th and 6th streets. dec. 22—1f

### E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No. 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in sticks, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following, as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

4 tons Logwood,  
2 do. Brazilotto,  
4 do. Purple,  
8 do. Nicaragua Wood,  
50 lbs. Copperas,  
2 do. Alum,  
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,  
30 do. Aqua fortis,  
10 lbs. ground Camwood,  
2 blads. Prime Madder,  
1 blad. Verdigris,  
1 cask Culbear,  
1 box 1 seroon Indigo,  
50 kgs London refined  
Saltpetre,  
300 gallons of Galipoli  
Olive Oil,  
300 gallons Sperm Oil,  
50 lbs. Saffron,  
30 do. Cochineal,  
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,  
25 casks of Dry London  
White Lead,  
10 do. Smalls Brown,

5 casks Venetian Red,  
10 blads. Spanish Brown,  
500 kgs White Lead, in  
oil,  
10 blads. Whiting,  
5 cases Chinese Vermilion,  
500 gallons Spirits Tur-  
pentine,  
100 boxes Window glass  
IN THE DRUG LINE,  
Opium, Camphor,  
Poly Jalap, Rhubarb,  
Pimento, Calomel,  
Tartar Extract,  
Creme Tartar,  
Rochelle Salts,  
Epsom Salts,  
Glauber Salts,  
Red and Yellow Peru-  
van Barks,  
Antimony, Arsenic,  
Magnesia, Hellebore,  
Cassia, Cloves,  
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.  
10 do. Smalls Brown,

8—1f

### DAVID EVANS,

Of the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, No. 27 Chestnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Holes and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. All which will be attended to with fidelity.

Feb. 2—1f

### Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

#### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States' Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

### Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish WHISKY, for Hot Punch, nov. 17—1f

### LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

Oct. 20—5m

### FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 74 South Fifth street, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful language—Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, \$10 per quarter. He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or 8 till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms. Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.

Oct. 13—1y

**AN APPRENTICE WANTED.**  
A LAD from the country, about 16 years old, will bear of a good situation to learn the House Carpenter trade by application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. mar 2—3f

### WALDREN BEACH.

MANUFACTORIES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles—  
Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Window Soap, and Wash Halls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantity only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail.

feb 2—1f

### G. PERSICO,

DRAWING Master and Miniature Painter, has taken a room at Robinson's Carving and Gilding store, No. 86 Chestnut street, where he will take Lisenesses on moderate terms. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings if more agreeable. He also intends opening a Drawing School, where all the branches of the art will be taught if a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

Terms—at his room, per quarter, \$5—Private lessons at their dwellings, do. \$12. feb 2—1f

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 Lombard street, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

THOMAS YOUNG.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

PRESUMES to be received by the late arrivals from Liverpool a choice and valuable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GENUINE (L.) ENGLISH BLISTER, CROWLEY, SHEAR, and BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, which they will sell to Wholesale Dealers on very reasonable terms.

feb 16—6f

### REMOVAL.

ROBERT THOMPSON has removed his Establishment from No. 7, North Front street, to No. 137, WASHINGTON STREET, NEW-YORK, where in future it will be conducted, under the name of

ROBERT THOMPSON & CO.

Who have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool a choice and valuable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GENUINE (L.) ENGLISH BLISTER, CROWLEY, SHEAR, and BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, which they will sell to Wholesale Dealers on very reasonable terms.

feb 16—6f

### WM. WALLACE.

No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
Has Received of the late Arrivals,

16 cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Mens', Womens' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

### ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.

1 case super black and colored Bombazines, 1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs, 3 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes, 1 do. newstyle Merino pattern Furniture Chintz, Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers, An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.

44 Ingrain Carpeting, 44 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.

With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Military line.

dec 22—1f

### FOR SALE,

BY C. P. WAYNE,  
At the South-West corner of Fourth and Market streets, Philadelphia,

LOOKING GLASSES,

### ON ALL KINDS,

BRASS Andirons, Shovels and Tonga, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Lamps, Tentacle Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, Tea Trays, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Bellows, Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, and a great many other articles for HOUSEKEEPING, which will be sold cheap for cash.

2000 Tickets, at \$5 is  
Prizes payable in 60 days after the date of the Lottery.

Pennsylvania Lottery—2d Class

1 Prize of \$10,000 is  
1 8,000  
1 5,000  
3 2,000  
5 1,000  
10 500

Several 100  
Whole Tickets, 7 00 Quarters, 1 75  
Half do. 3 50 Eighties, 16 75  
Sixteenth, 44.

The subscriber returns his thanks for the support he has received from his friends and the public in his various concerns as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and begs leave to assure them that every attention shall be paid to trusts reposed that orders for the various lotteries in different states shall have due attention—and for all prizes drawn in State Lotteries, cash will be paid when drawn. Clubs and companies will be served on the most reasonable terms. Bills, bills and bonds discounted. Money advanced to mortgages—several valuable farms for sale in Montgomery, Bucks, and other countries, by

Thomas Goodwin,

Lottery and Exchange Broker.

N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets, No. 77.

N. B. A valuable farm, of about one hundred acres, to rent, about 14 miles from the city.

Likewise, several houses and lots in the village of Haddington, four miles from Philadelphia.

feb 23—1f

### AFTER TO-DAY.

TICKETS in the following Splendid Scheme, which positively draws on the 17th of April next, advance to \$6—until that time they may be procured at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

127 CHESTNUT STREET,  
At the present price of \$5.50 each:

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class

ARCHIBALD M'INTYRE, Manager.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is  
2 5,000  
10 1,000  
20 500

100 100  
150 50  
200 20  
6500 6

Also for sale as above, Tickets, in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, which draws again on Monday, the 18th inst.—present price 87.

SCHEME:

\$15,000 8,000  
5,000 2,000

1,000 500, 100, &c.</